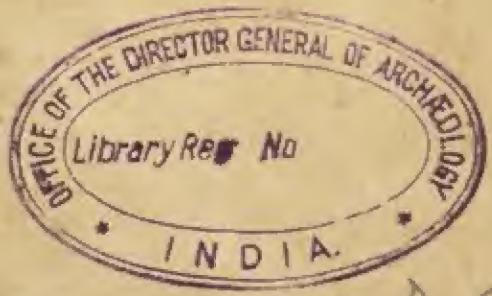


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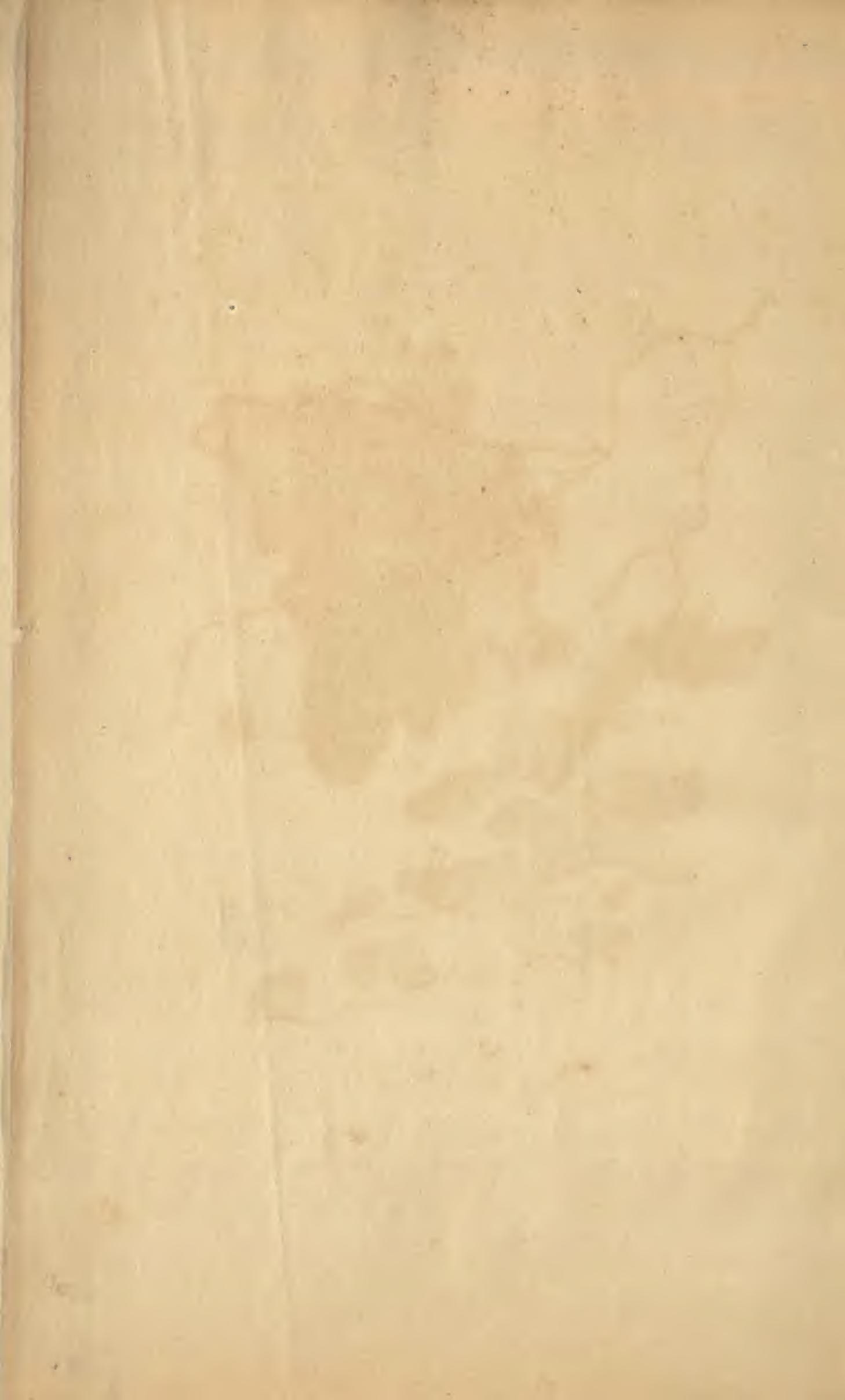
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**MAP
OF
SHAH PURA CHIEFSHIP.**



Scale 8 Miles - 1 Inch



----- Projected Railway

MAP

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.



REFERENCES.

Rivers... —

Railway Line

Scale 1 Mile = 16 Inches

Projected Rys.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Miles.

MEDICO TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

SHAHPURA CHIEFSHIP,

35323

BY

MAJOR DEVERE CONDON

B.A., M.D., I.M.S.,

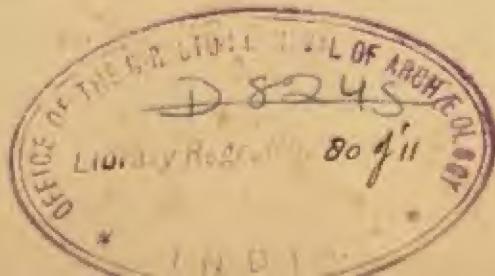
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With two Maps and one Plan.

Medico Topographical Account of the Chiefship of Shahpura, Rajputana.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Shahpura is a small tract of country in South-East Rajputana, its greatest length from North to South being about 30 miles, and its greatest width, East and West, some 21 miles.

The total area of the Chiefship including the Kachola Parganah is 705 square miles. The latter Parganah has an area of 300 square miles, and is made up of the three Tehsils of Kachola, Ulela and Rewas ; these consist of fourteen islands of territory, which lie in the Mewar State, to the South and East of Shahpura. The main portion of the Chiefship consists of the Phulia Parganah, which is sub-divided into five Tehsils, those of Shahpura, Phulia, Sangaria, Dikola, and Dharia.

The Chiefship is for the most part flat and treeless and no hills of any height break the monotony of the plain : at Khamore and Mindolia, however, are to be seen some low hills and a range equally insignificant runs from Dikola to Nowgaon, a distance of about a mile and-a-half ; here and there are outcrops of mica, schist, granite and hornblend from small hillocks which can be seen for miles.

There is no big jungle in the Chiefship, but large Birs exist at Lasaria, Karamrawas, Kanechan and Dhani, and in these are harboured large numbers of wild boar, black buck and chinkara ; hare, fox, jackals and wolves are also plentiful, while the usual migratory game birds visit the tanks in large numbers and offer excellent opportunities for the sportsman. During the rainy season the florican, (*Khermore, Shahpasand*), is also found in the grass Birs in fair numbers. The following are considered sacred in the Chiefship ; Cows, Bulls, Lungurs, Peacock and Pigeon.

The plains are fertile and largely cultivated and depend mostly on the monsoon for their crops ; the Khari river and its tributaries, the Mansi and two other nullahs, are inconstant rivers and drain the water from this tract of land in a North and Eastly direction, into the Banas river.

There are no natural lakes. The only town of any importance is Shahpura, which had in 1901, a population of 8,974. Phulia and Sangaria are rich and thriving villages of 1,209 and 2,354 inhabitants respectively ; the only other villages of any size are Dorie, Dhanop, Dikola and Kothian which have a population of between one and two thousand. For the rest, the people live in small clusters of earth-built huts, erected near the most fertile parts of the country, and usually situated on the summit of a rise in the ground ; these hamlets are for the most part squalid and mean, but the people are as a whole contented and comfortably well provided.

Communications.—No railway has as yet penetrated the Chiefship, but the Rajputana-Malwa line passes through the Mewar territory to the West of Shahpura; passengers for Shahpura city alight at Lambia station; from this place after a drive of twelve miles the Dikola Tehsil is entered, the Capital being reached some ten miles further on. The road from Lambia to Shahpura, which is but a country cart track, is the best *katcha* road in the Chiefship, which as yet (1910) can boast of no metalled roads. The road from Deoli to Shahpura is in parts rough and uncared for, making the drive of 30 miles long and tedious.

The Capital.—The town of Shahpura is situated $25^{\circ} 38' N$ and $74^{\circ} 56' E$ and is 30 miles from Deoli, 60 from Ajmer and 22 from Lambia Station. Its population in 1901 was 8,974.

Archeology.—Of archeological remains the Chiefship cannot boast of many; the only place which is of interest from this point of view, is the village of Dhanop some 12 miles from Shahpura; this in olden times was a flourishing town and a stronghold of Buddhism, as is witnessed by the black stone carvings and idols, which have been excavated; these temples suffered severely under the hands of the Mohammedan Emperors, and but little now remains to show the former importance of the place.

The original old wall of Shahpura commenced in the time of Bharat Singh, still surrounds the town and is, like all fortresses built at that period, a massive structure of stone, brick and earth of about 32 feet in width.

The only other building of interest is the collection of chattris at Ramdwara; this is a very holy place and the head-quarter of the Sadhu of Ram Sanehi sect; only members of this sect and of the Rajadhiraja's family are privileged to be cremated here, and when their ashes have been sent to the Ganges, a chatri is erected to the memory of the departed and marks the site of the cremation. In this way has come into existence a very fine collection of chattris, the most ancient of which does not however date previous to 1650 A.D.

II.—HISTORY—(*Taken from Gazetteer.*)

The Shahpura family belongs to the Sesodia clan of Rajputs being descended from Amar Singh I, Rana of Mewar about the end of the sixteenth century, through his son Suraj Mal. The Chiefship of Shahpura came into existence about 1629, when Suraj Mal's son, Sujan Singh, received from the Emperor Shah Jahan, as a reward for gallant services, a grant of the Parganah of Phulia out of the crown lands of Ajmer, on condition of performing service with 50 horsemen. Sujan Singh at once changed the name of this district to Shahpura after his benefactor, and founded the town of the same name; he was thus the first Chief of Shahpura. He was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad near Ujjain, when fighting on the side of Dara against Aurangzeb. His grandson, Bharat Singh was the third Chief, and received from the Emperor Aurangzeb the title of Raja. The next Chief was Umed Singh who was killed at Ujjain in 1768 when fighting for Rana Ari Singh of Mewar against Mahadji

Sindhia. The seventh Chief Amar Singh (1796-1827) is said to have received from the Maharana of Mewar the title of Raja Dhiraj which is accorded to successors to this day. The eleventh and present Chief is Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh who succeeded by adoption in 1870 received full powers in 1876, and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1903. Under the Sanad of June 27, 1848, the Chiefship pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 10,000, subject to the proviso that, if the Customs duties lievied in the Ajmer District be abolished, the Chief shall, if the Government so wish also cease to collect such duties, and in such a case the tribute shall be reduced to Rs. 2,000 a year. The Chief has received the right of adoption.

In addition to holding Shahpura directly by grant from the British Government, the Raja Dhiraj possesses the estate of Kachhola in Udaipur, for which he pays tribute and does formal service as a great noble of that State.

III.—METEOROLOGICAL.

CLIMATES, WINDS AND RAINFALL.

The winter months in Shahpura are cold, dry and very pleasant; during the months of December and January, a minimum temperature varying from 35° to 46° F is recorded, and the poorer inhabitants who cannot afford the luxury of a fire, and seldom vary the amount of their clothing, suffer severely from the cold.

From the 15th of March on the weather changes, and it gradually becomes hotter until the rains; the maximum temperature recorded in the ten years ending 1908, varied from 112° F to 116° F in the shade, the hottest months of the year being May and June, during the four hot months a very hot dry wind, known locally as the "Loo" blows incessantly, and with varying intensity, ceasing about 2 a.m., but occasionally persisting throughout the entire night. This wind is of the greatest service in working the *khaskhas* tatties, by which living rooms are at this season kept cool. Dust "devils" and sand-storms are frequent and often very violent.

Shahpura is not supplied with an anemometer or wind vane.

The rains which do not usually break in Shahpura until the 1st, 2nd or 3rd week in July, have during the period 1899 to 1908, only once set in, in the month of June; the monsoon composed as it is, partly of the Arabian and partly of the Himalayan currents, is slight and variable, being mostly in the form of local thunder-storms.

The average rainfall is 25 inches, anything less than this is greatly felt by the cultivators, owing to the lack of irrigation facilities.

During the rains, the temperature falls somewhat, but the air is charged with moisture, and at times in the absence of any breeze, it is very disagreeable.

The month of October is still unpleasantly warm for a European.

Light rains usually fall in December or January, and are of considerable service to the Rabi crops.

TABLE I.

Rainfall in Shahpura Chiefship since 1890.

YEAR.	Inches.	REMARKS.
1890	15.57	
1891	16.10	
1892	44.13	
1893	37.08	
1894	32.10	
1895	10.47	
1896	29.00	
1897	27.66	
1898	18.96	
1899	13.14	
1900	32.38	
1901	15.11	
1902	15.48	
1903	20.52	
1904	18.33	
1905	7.76	
1906	31.09	
1907	33.60	
Total	418.48	Average for these 18 years 23.24 inches.

IV.—WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Wells.

The water supply is derived entirely from surface wells and tanks.

The wells contain mostly a free supply of water, more or less hard and brackish, but used by the population as their only supply of drinking water.

Well water is also very generally used throughout the Chiefship for watering wheat, barley and cotton and other Rabi crops; as one travels through the country, numerous are the green and prosperous oases in the surrounding sandy plain.

The water level in the wells in and around Shahpura was in May 1908, 18 to 39 ft. below the surface.

TABLE II.

Table II showing the Depths of the Six Principal Wells in Shahpura.

			Depth of water in the wells in May 1908.	Depth of water level below surface in May 1908.	Depth of water in wells after rains, 1908.
1	Bhatyaniji-ki-Bawri	...	55 feet.	37 feet.	67 feet.
2	Jamun-ki-Kui	...	15 "	34 "	42 "
3	Chirna Bawri	...	105 "	18 "	109 "
4	Kishore-ki-Kui	...	17 "	39 "	34 "
5	Selavat-ki-Kui*	...	18 "	23 "	32 "
6	Khari-ka-Kuwan	...	32 "	32 "	44 "

* The water supply for the Raj Dispensary is drawn from this well.

TABLE III.

Analysis of Water—Six Wells in Shahpura.

	Bhatyanji- ki- Bawri.	Jamun ki Kui.	Chirna Bawri.	Kishore ki Kui.	Selavat* ki Kui.	Khare ka Kuwan.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Colour	...	Faint yellow.	Faint yellow.	Greenish yellow.	Faint yellow.	Faint yellow.
2. Smell	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Distinct H. 2 S.	Faint.
3. Reaction	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Residue left on evaporation	...	Slight white. No charring.	Same as 1.	Large Re- sidue white. No charring.	Large residue No charring.	Same as 1.
5. Free N. H. 3	...	Nil	Nil	Very distinct	Very distinct	Nil
6. Chlorides	...	Equivalent of 6 grs. No charring to the gallon.	14 grs. per gallon.	18 grs. per gallon.	7 grs. per gallon.	8 grs. per gallon.
7. Nitrites	...	Distinct. Trace.	Trace.	Distinct. Trace.	Trace.	Distinct. Trace.
8. Nitrates	...	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.
9. Hardness, temporary	5°	2°	7°	2°	5°	5°
10. Total Hardness	...	11°	6°	11°	4°	11°
11. Metals	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Oxygen, absorbed	...	9 grs. per gallon.	2 grs. per gallon.	1·3 grs. per gallon.	8 grs. per gallon.	10 grs. per gallon.

* The water supply for the Raj Dispensary is drawn from this well.

All six wells showed scanty sediment, consisting of vegetable debris, clay and paramaecia III and IV should not be considered potable waters although used by the people as a water supply; the other wells supply fairly good water.

(b) *Artificial Tanks.*—Agriculture is, however, very largely dependent on irrigation from artificial lakes or "tanks" of which there are 38 in the Chiefship.

The large Bund at Bhimpura, which was completed in May 1908, at a cost of about Rs. 4,50,000 was breached by the torrential rains of June and July of that year; from end to end it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and when full, the area of water is calculated at 5 square miles; it will irrigate more than 15,000 bigahs of land, and will be an incalculable boon to the cultivators of the district.

V.—VITAL STATISTICS AND ETHNOLOGY.

(a) *Population.*—The population of the Chiefship at the Census of 1901, was 42,676. Out of which number, 15,372 inhabited the small hamlets scattered through the State, and 8,974 were in the Capital.

The distribution of the remaining population may be seen from the following table:—

TABLE IV.

Villages.	With under 500 Inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2,000 to 5,000.
Number of villages	111	15	5	1
With a population of	15,372	9,728	6,248	2,354

(b) *Birth and Death rates.*—The Birth and Death records are kept by the Police of Shahpura town and are tolerably reliable.

TABLE V.

Statement showing Birth and Death rates of the Shahpura Town for five years 1902 to 1906.

Year.	Total No. of Births in the year.	Percentage of Births per 1,000 of population.	Total No. of Deaths in the year.	Percentage of Deaths per 1,000 of population.	REMARKS.
1902	188	23.5	113	14.125	
1903	126	15.75	107	13.375	
1904	152	19.00	533	66.625	The high percentage of deaths in the years 1904 and 1906 was due to Plague.
1905	18	2.25	203	25.375	
1906	16	2.00	254	31.75	

TABLE VI.

Births and Deaths in Shahpura Chieftainship for the years 1883 to 1907.

Year	Births.				Deaths.							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Cholera	Pneumonia	Small-pox	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Tuberculosis	Snake Bites	All others	Total
1883	2	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1884	11	7	12	3	...	1,758	34	61	190	...	...	11
1885	51,730	33	52,30	23	825	1,755	34	61	190	...	...	51,730
1886	7	4	8	3	1,031	1,987	38	61	190	...	...	7
1887	10	6	11	4	1,027	1,967	38	81	141	...	...	10
1888	11	7	12	4	930	1,736	33	54	277	6	...	11
1889	12	7	13	4	935	1,880	36	33	277	6	...	12
1890	13	8	14	5	990	1,880	36	33	277	6	...	13
1891	14	8	15	5	63,646	1,015	15	94	22	550	...	14
1892	15	9	16	5	813	764	15	77	162	590	322	15
1893	16	9	17	5	507	428	935	14	69	...	500	16
1894	17	9	18	5	461	364	825	19	96	...	358	17
1895	18	9	19	5	844	680	1,523	24	00	22	46	18
1896	19	9	20	5	899	695	1,594	25	04	22	87	19
1897	20	9	21	5	638	584	1,252	19	67	...	846	20
1898	21	9	22	5	561	432	893	15	60	...	225	21
1899	22	9	23	5	628	541	1,163	18	37	22	427	22
1900	23	9	24	5	498	420	918	14	42	563	166	23
1901	24	9	25	5	4,676	1,064	2,158	50	67	38	2,848	24
1902	25	9	26	5	823	697	1,530	55	85	...	630	25
1903	26	9	27	5	555	482	1,037	24	70	...	338	26
1904	27	9	28	5	629	513	1,142	26	76	1	282	27
1905	28	9	29	5	277	251	528	12	37	67	219	28
1906	29	9	30	5	231	163	304	9	23	5	240	29
1907	30	9	31	5	238	208	416	10	45	...	110	30
Total	...	15,160	13,211	50,129	22,75	1,094	2,202	1,188	6,795	18,364	553	96
												25,03

(c) *Caste and Classes.*—The tribes and castes found in Shahpura are numerous; the accompanying table, taken from the Census Report of 1901, shows the Hindu community to be composed of no less than 17 separate and distinct castes; of these, the Ram Sanehi Sadhus alone will be mentioned here. The founder of this sect was Ram Charan Das, who flourished about the middle of the 18th Century; he led a holy and devoted life and preached the identity of the Soul and God; he denounced idolatry and the caste system and advocated a celibate life of devotion. High motives, however, seem now to have disappeared and his followers apparently observe no religious tenets of any sort, beyond the constant repetition of the word *Ram Ram*.

This sect is not composed of any special caste but recruits its devotees from all the various Hindu classes; the monastery of the sect is the Ramdvara Temple at Shahpura where the chief priest or mahant lives; at the annual *Mela* of the Phool Dol which takes place in the month of March, infants are dedicated to this monastery and are received into the Sadhu religion; adults of all castes and classes are also admitted and thereby forego all claims to house and property and become mendicants; the devotees then take up their residence at the Shahpura monastery, or at one of the branch houses, belonging to the sect, or wander as religious beggars through the country.

The Kaim Khanis were originally Rajputs but became converts to Mahomedanism during the reign of Mohammedan Emperors.

[TABLE.]

TABLE VII.

V. Table VII.—Showing the tribes and castes found in the Chiefship, according to the Census of 1901.

Hindus	...	Balais	...	...	...	...	1,056	
		Banias	...	...	...	...	3,389	
		Bhils	...	...	...	...	1,360	
		Brahmins	...	...	...	...	3,830	
		Chahar	...	...	...	...	1,378	
		Shamar	...	...	...	...	3,001	
		Gewari	...	...	...	...	1,061	
		Gujar	...	...	...	...	3,591	
		Jat	...	...	...	...	3,451	
		Khati	...	...	...	...	796	
		Kunbhar	...	...	...	...	2,023	
		Mali	...	...	...	...	1,853	
		Menas	...	...	...	...	663	
		Nai	...	...	...	...	766	
		Raijar	...	...	...	...	1,252	
		Rajput	...	...	...	...	1,595	
		Sadh Sadhu Ramsanehi	...	...	...	...	1,304	
		Others	...	...	...	...	6,172	
		Total number of Hindus					38,541	
Mohammedans.	Shaikh	...	...	...	...	...	942	
	Saiyad	...	...	...	...	...	107	
	Mughal	...	...	...	...	...	37	
	Pathan	...	...	...	...	...	365	
	Deswali	...	...	...	...	...	22	
	Kaim Khani	...	...	...	...	...	500	
	Chipa	...	...	...	...	...	7	
	Mewati	...	...	...	...	...	13	
	Rao	...	...	...	...	...	7	
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	520	
		Total number of Mohammedans					2,520	
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	
	Aryas	...	...	...	...	...	70	
	Parsis *	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Jews *	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Total population					42,676	

* In 1908 there were no Jews or Parsis in the Chiefship.

(d) *Education.*—The people are for the most part illiterate, there being 40,423 persons unable to read or write any language. In Shahpura town there are three schools, two for boys, and one for girls; to enable the sons of Jagirdars, Thakurs and others not living at Shahpura to attend the Schools at that town, a boarding-house was built by the mother of Rajadhiraja Nahar Singh and was named after her the "Karam Soth" Boarding-house.

Schools for boys also exist at Dikola, Phulia, Sangaria and Kothian.

The languages spoken are Mewari, and Rajasthani, a few of the more educated people knowing Urdu and Hindi. In 1901, only 10 persons could read and write English.

IV.—ECONOMICS.

(a) *Agriculture.*—The preparation of the land for both Kharif and Rabi crops is practically identical; during the two months which precede the sowings, the earth is ploughed up once or twice, with the common Kulli; the Kharif crops are not sown until the 2nd or 3rd fall of rain, and until the ground has once more been turned by the plough.

Light weeding is required during the growth of the crops, and from the time the first sprouts make their appearance until the harvest, the crops have to be watched night and day to preserve them from the inroads of the wild boar, black buck, chinkara, squirrels and the numerous birds, which abound in Shahpura.

Occasionally locusts visit the Chiefship and cause great destruction to the crops.

The principal crops are

A.—Kharif or Rain crops.

1. Jowari.	11. Hemp.
2. Maize.	12. Sugar-cane.
3. Koluth.	13. Til oil-seed.
4. Kola.	14. Cotton.
5. Berti.	15. Bajra.
6. Kodu.	16. Al (colour).
7. Urid.	17. Indigo (,).
8. Chowula.	18. Rice.
9. Moth.	19. Tobacco.
10. Mung.	

and B.—The Rabi or cold weather crops.

1. Barley.	6. Capsicum.
2. Wheat.	7. Masur.
3. Opium.	8. Kasum (colour).
4. Gram.	9. Flax (oil seed).
5. Arhar Tur.	10. Mustard.

(b) *Trades.*—The needs of the people of Shahpura are small, and there are thus few trades worthy of mention beyond the ordinary occupations of Indian villagers.

In the year 1700 A.D., a family of dyers came and settled in Shahpura town and since have carried on a thriving trade amongst the local people. The dyes are Indigo, Kasum and Al.

About half a Century ago a native of Japan took up his abode in Shahpura and introduced a Japanese Lacquer work, for which Shahpura was for a period famous; since the death of the introducer of this "Japoni Kam" the art has become extinct. The Lohars turn out knives, swords and other iron implements of a simple description from imported steel and iron; their work is, however, only rough and is of no special value.

A curious industry which is seen in Shahpura is the making of Bangles, known by the natives as "Churries;" they are made from cocoanut shells which are shaped and turned in a lathe.

Cotton weaving is only done on a small scale by the Balaies, Kories, and Julahns; hand looms are used; a coarse kind of cloth called Raza is made and is in great request; printing on this coarse fabric is also undertaken to a certain extent in the Capital.

Bricks, tiles, and gurrahs for local use are also made. There is one cotton press and ginning factory at Shahpura where cotton for export to Bombay is pressed.

(c) *Minerals.*—At Chainpura in the Kachola Parganah, iron ore is to be found in a hillock; it appears that in the past, iron ore was worked at this place but of recent years none has been extracted.

In the Phulia Parganah large quantities of garnets are to be found; they are worked to a certain extent; the value of the output in 1907 was over Rs. 9,700.

Traces of mica exist but no serious effort has been made to exploit this mineral, which would probably be found in veins quite as rich as those near by in Ajmer-Merwara territory.

(d) *Fuel and Fodder.*--The trees chiefly used for firewood are the babool, dhak, khejra, indokra, and khair, these are cut in the neighbouring Birs or are brought from the scattered hills of the Kachola Parganah.

Dried cowdung is used extensively by the poor people as fuel. The streets are not lighted in Shahpura. The oil of Til (Gongolu) and cheap imported Kerosine oil are burned by the people in their lamps.

Fodder.—There are in the Chiefship four large grass Birs at Lasaria, Karamrawas, Kanechan, and at Dhani; from these a plentiful supply of grass is obtained. Large and numerous grass stacks have been erected at Shahpura and in the event of scarcity or famine, the cattle of the Parganah could be kept for over a year on the accumulations of grass.

VII—BOTANICAL.

Shahpura shares with the rest of the plains of Rajputana a great floral poverty; there is no jungle properly so called, and the plain is scantily supplied with trees and shrubs.

The larger trees are mostly to be found near tanks and wells and along the river banks.

The accompanying Table VIII give the trees and shrubs indigenous to the Chiefship and other common trees and plants which have been introduced from other parts of India: in Column 5 will be found the use to which the natives put the various trees and shrubs.

TABLE VIII.

Trees, Shrubs, etc., Indigenous to the Chieftain.

No.	Native Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks, Action, Uses, etc.	
1	Nem	... ...	Margosa tree ...	Timber; leaves alterative and tonic.
2	Gulu	... ...	Sterculia Urens ...	Fruit edible. "Katira" gum used medicinally. In times of scarcity, bark is used as fodder, and when ground down is mixed with flour.
3	Babul (Kikar or Babla)	... ...	Acacia Arabica ...	Fuel and Timber. Bark used in hide dying. Pods and leaves eaten by sheep, goats, camels, etc.
4	Rhair	... ...	" Catechu ...	Fuel. Sap yields catechu of commerce.
5	Lesura	... ...	Cardia Myxa ...	Timber; fruit edible.
6	Kachnar	... ...	Bauhinia Purpurea ...	Bark astringent used in dyeing; leaves made into country cigarettes. Leaves and flowers eaten as vegetable.
7	Dhak (palas)	... ...	Butia Prondoza ...	Fuel. Seeds anthelmintic and astringent, and used for Ringworm; flowers also used medicinally. Red dye from seeds, yellow from flowers. Bark yields astringent gum, leaves used as fodder in scarcity.
8	Imli (amli)	... ...	Tamarindus Indicus ...	Good timber, fruit edible and used medicinally.
9	Khajur	... ...	Phoebe Sylvesteris ...	Trunks used as beams, leaves used in mat, broom and basket making. The juice "Tari" is extracted from the trunk.
10	Gondri	Cordia Rothii ...	Wild Palm ...	Timber and fuel; fruit punny and edible, used in stomatitis.
11	Dhakra, Dhow or Bhowra	... ...	Consepus Latifolius ...	Timber and fuel, makes good charcoal, and yields superior gum arabic.
12	Khejru	... ...	Acacia Lenesphlea ...	Used as fuel and in making agricultural implements, young pods eaten as vegetable.

TABLE VIII—(continued).

Trees, Shrubs, etc., Indigenous to the Chiefship

No.	Native Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks. Action, Uses, etc.
13	Khomta	....	<i>Acacia Rupestris</i>	Wood used in making shuttles. Gum used medicinally.
14	Orieng	....	....	....
15	Borri	....	....	....
16	Indokra	....	Zizyphus	Fuel, bark used in tanning, leaves and young shoots fodder for goats.
17	Jal	....	....	Fruit edible, bitter and aromatic, said to increase flow of milk in Buffaloes.
18	Chambeli	....	Salvadora Persica	Leaves are a favourite fodder.
19	Mahwa	....	Bassia Latifolia	Liquor is distilled from mahwa.
20	Srigna	....	Morus Pterigosperma	Fruit, flowers and leaves eaten as vegetables; leaves fodder, gum, and roots used medicinally.
21	Asapola (asaphula)	....	Polyalthia Longifolia	....
22	Saneia	....	....	Timber. Twigs and leaves fodder.
23	Beela	....	Aegle Marmelos	Fruit used medicinally for Diarrhoea and Dysentery and leaves offered in Hindoo Temples. Snuff boxes are made from shell of fruit.
24	Burna	....	Crataeva Religiosa	Crushed leaves used as poultice in Guineaworm.
25	Bakan	....	....	Leaves and pulp used medicinally.

26	Raish	...	...	...	...	Balanites Roxburghii	...	...	Fuel, seed used in silk cleaning. Woodash, seed, bark and leaves used medicinally.
27	Hingota	...	...	....	...	Bombax Malabaricum	...	...	Hard kernel of fruit used in Fireworks.
28	Kanta Seiree	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
29	Fraas	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	Used medicinally.
30	Khair (kareer)	...	Capers	...	Capparis Aphylla	...	...	...	Fruit edible.
31	Kataria	...	...	....	"	Separia	...	...	Fruit poisonous.
32	Beri, Jhut	...	...	....	Zizyphus Nummularia	...	...	...	Used for Hedging.
33	Jhno	...	...	....	Tamarix Gallica	...	...	...	From the Sakoon (galls) black pigment is extracted.
34	Akra (mudar)	...	...	....	Olatotropis Procera	...	...	...	Bark used in Dysentery, said to be tonic, alterative and emetic. Leaves and juice used as counter-irritants.
35	Satijanasi	...	...	Yellow Poppy	...	Argemone Mexicana	...	...	Oil from seeds used in Rheumatism.
36	Nagphani	...	...	Prickly Pear	...	Opuntia Vulgaris	...	...	Fruit edible. Useful Hedging.
37	Bans	...	...	Common Bamboo	...	Bambusa	...	...
38	Malkangni or Mal-kangi	...	...	...	Calatrus Paniculatus	...	...	Oil nutritive. Flowers yield yellow dye.	
39	Thur...	...	...	...	Euphorbia Royleana	...	...	For Hedging.	
40	Dhatura	...	...	Thorn Apple	...	Datura	...	...	Used medicinally.
41	Gorak moondee	...	...	...	Sphaeranthus Molle	...	...	...	Said to be a nervius tonic.
42	Bhangra	...	...	...	Eclipta Prostrata	...	...	...	Drastic Purgative, juice used in tattooing.

TABLE VIII. (*continued*).*Trees, Shrubs, etc., Indigenous to the Chiefship.*

No.	Native Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks. Action, Uses, etc.
43	Guwar Patta	...	<i>Gnaphalum Religiosum</i>	Used as poultice for Boils.
44	Dudhi	...	<i>Sonchus Arvensis</i>	Juice reputed lung Hemostatic.
45	Pasar Khejri	...	<i>Prosopis Specifera</i>	Good fuel and charcoal, fruit edible.
46	Aje	...	...
47	Imarti	...	<i>Celosia Argentia</i>	Leaves as vegetables.
48	Nawai	...	...	Aromatic and diuretic.
49	Dakni Gokhroo	...	...
50	Churpoton	...	...
51	Sinkaboli	...	...
52	Andhijhara	...	<i>Crotalaria Burhia</i>	Cattle fodder. Fibre used.
53	Khaiip	...	...
54	Oont Katale	...	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i>	Camel fodder. Juice used in eye infections.
55	Bol	...	...

56	Bapholi	....	....		
57	Aek	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	A few specimens are found.
58	Karang	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Seed used medicinally.
59	Sendra	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Used medicinally.
60	Amla	... ..	... ..	Myrobalan	...	Phylanthus Emblica	...
61	Pipal	... ..	... ..	.....		Ficus Religiosa	...
62	Bor, Barged	... ..	... ..	Banyan	...	" Indica	...
63	Gular	... ..	... ..	Indian Fig	...	" Glomerata	...
64	Anjeer	... ..	... ..	Fig tree	...	" Carica	...
65	Am	... ..	... ..	Mango	...	Mangifera India	...
66	Ber (bar)	... ..	... ..	.....		Ziziphus Jujuba	...
67	Siris	... ..	... ..	Common Siris	...	Albizia Lobbek	...
68	Siris	... ..	... ..	.....		" Odoratissima	...
69	Jaman	... ..	... ..	Jambul tree	...	Syzygium Jamboinum	...
70	Mehndi	... ..	... ..	Henn Shrub	...	Lowsonia Alba	...
71	Annt (dalin)	... ..		Pomegranate	...	Punica Granatum	...

Shrubs and plants introduced from other parts of India.

TABLE VIII. (*concluded*).

Trees Shrubs, etc., introduced from other parts of India.

VIII.—SANITATION.

The streets and roads of Shahpura are mostly narrow, crooked and uneven, and the main street is the only metalled road in the town. There has hitherto been no attempt to drain away the surface water of the town and the main street leading to the Palace, lying on a slightly lower level than the surrounding mohallas becomes in the rains a roaring nullah; water thence flows freely into the moat and other low lying parts outside the town wall, and lying stagnant there for many months, forms a fertile breeding place for mosquitos; the water of the moat is used to some extent for irrigation purposes but it does not run dry till February or March. During the rains and the fever season which follows, pools of water are to be found all over the town.

Three public latrines and 28 urinals are scattered over the town and all refuse is removed in carts to a distance of about half a mile from the walls. The Conservancy Staff consists of one Jemadar, two Sepoys, one Cart Driver, two Bhistes and twelve Sweepers.

Certain private houses are supplied with latrines but the primitive conservancy system of the Indian Native village is still in vogue with the majority of the population.

The Hindu crematorium and the cemetery are outside the walls, about half a mile distant.

IX.—JAIL.

Until the year 1872, Shahpura possessed no Jail, but in that year when the Courts were opened, the present Jail was built; it is situated in the Palace compound and can accommodate 24 prisoners; the total area of the compound is 12,876 square feet and the cubic capacity of the barracks is 15,560 cubic feet; there are six male wards and one female; a new lock-up was provided in 1908 for juveniles in the Topkhana opposite the Jail.

The daily average of inmates for the last five years has been 21; the daily average of patients under treatment during the same period was 162. No epidemics have visited the Jail; the most common complaints from which the prisoners suffer from fever, diarrhoea and dyspepsia.

One Sweeper is found sufficient to keep the Jail and its dry earth latrine clean.

Rope and dhurry making and newar weaving are the industries carried on by the prisoners, who also grind corn and cook their own food.

The diet of the prisoners is liberal.

Morning, barley bread	...	11	Chitaks.
Evening, Do. do.	...	10	"
Once a day, Dal	...	1½	"
,, ,, fresh vegetables...		2	"

There is no garden attached to this prison, but vegetables are supplied from the Bazar or from the Raj Garden. This is the only Jail in the Chiefship.

X.—MEDICAL.

(a) *Medical Institutions.*—Previous to the year 1872, there was no Hospital or Dispensary in the Chiefship and the sick were treated by the Native Hakims.

The Raj Dispensary, which is the only Medical institution in the State, was opened in the year 1872, and a qualified Hospital Assistant was put in charge ; a very useful work has been carried on amongst these very uneducated people, many of whom are, unfortunately, still greatly prejudiced against European methods of treatment.

Table IX and X show the diseases treated in this Dispensary during the last twenty-five years.

The Raj Dispensary compound is situated in the South-East quarter of the town, and is closely shut in by houses and high walls. There are four wards which can accommodate 20 In-patients ; there are in addition to these, three rooms, i.e., the Dispensary, the consulting room, where operations are also performed, and the Out-patient room.

There is a good verandah in front of the building, where the patients sit while waiting for treatment.

The Hospital Establishment consists of one Hospital Assistant with the following staff of servants :—

One Compounder.	One Vaccinator.
One Dresser.	One Bhistee.
One Cook.	One Sweeper.

There is room for improvement in the Dispensary and the Surgical Equipment is as yet scanty, but it is suited to the present needs of Shah-pura. At present, cases requiring the performance of major operations are, when possible, sent to Deoli and are treated there in the Charitable Dispensary.

The Budget Allotment for the Hospital Establishment, medicines and contingencies for the year 1907-08 was Rs. 2,480, British coin, and the actual expenditure for the previous year was = Rs. 2,100.

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Raj
Dispensary, Shahpura, for the Years 1883 to 1907.*

TABLE I
Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in

IX.

the Raj Dispensary, Shahpur, for the Years 1883 to 1907.

DISEASES.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1,000	1,001	1,002	1,003	1,004	1,005	1,006	1,007	1,008	1,009	1,010	1,011	1,012	1,013	1,014	1,015	1,016	1,017	1,018	1,019	1,020	1,021	1,022	1,023	1,024</

TABLE X.

Total number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated for the Years 1883 to 1907, and yearly Expenditure.

YEAR.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.		Expen- diture du- ring the year.
	Total num- ber treated during the year.	Daily aver- age number treated du- ring the year.	Total num- ber treated during the year	Daily average number treated during the year.	
1883	163	7·01	3,644	67·57	1,364
1884	181	7·41	3,565	68·72	1,076
1885	177	6·10	4,289	75·78	1,278
1886	199	5·73	4,904	60·59	1,227
1887	135	3·91	4,089	55·96	1,236
1888	211	6·37	4,429	56·20	1,124
1889	173	5·25	5,193	62·07	1,355
1890	168	4·67	6,282	73·59	1,561
1891	204	5·52	7,062	86·96	1,499
1892	278	6·42	7,438	92·49	1,594
1893	71	2·75	6,886	80·44	1,137
1894	69	3·35	11,985	66·80	1,067
1895	77	3·86	14,751	80·33	1,048
1896	64	3·28	13,998	70·62	1,472
1897	97	5·01	15,794	72·97	1,168
1898	87	5·18	14,705	65·49	1,113
1899	131	7·79	15,589	67·16	1,831
1900	433	21·63	19,897	79·47	1,930
1901	92	7·35	17,601	78·40	2,067
1902	125	5·87	14,815	85·59	1,785
1903	85	5·25	12,374	77·65	1,659
1904	31	1·86	7,815	44·57	1,839
1905	23	1·39	7,857	48·44	1,705
1906	31	6·07	9,825	62·60	1,713
1907	18	0·90	7,654	44·31	1,594
Total	3,323	5·59	2,42,441	68·99	36,436

(b) *The Medical and Surgical disorders of Shahpura.*

The commonest diseases treated in this Hospital are :—

Malarial Fevers.—Malaria is very prevalent in Shahpura, more especially during the "Fever season," which lasts from September to January ; the most common types met with are tertian and quartan fevers, and less frequently quotidian ; these fevers always give way to quinine or a combination of quinine and arsenic ; occasionally severe irregularly remittent fevers are seen which yield to quinine, and which are, I believe, due to a mixed Malarial infection.

Venereal Diseases.—All forms of venereal are commonly met with ; a severe type of syphilis is met with, due in all probability to neglect and want of appropriate treatment.

Chronic Rheumatism.—This is fairly common amongst those of advancing years.

Guinea-worm.—Most usually seen during and after the rains.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.—The commonest disorders of this system are Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and congestion of the liver with accompanying piles ; Diarrhoea and Dysentery are common during the rains, and the latter disease yields readily to the sulphate treatment.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—Pleurisy, Bronchitis and Pneumonia are frequent in the cold season and are due to chills, the result of insufficient clothing. Pneumonia is yearly responsible for many deaths. Asthma is also fairly common.

Diseases of the Eyes and Ears.—Conjunctivitis, Iritis, Glaucoma, Cataract and chronic Granular disease of the lids with its consequent Trichiasis, Entropium and Corneal affections are very common.

Besides the usual constitutional diatheses which predispose to eye disease, there are also certain possible climatic factors in the causation of some of these conditions ; these are the frequent dust-storms of summer, the great heat and glare, and the hosts of flies which swarm at all seasons, but amount in the rains to a veritable plague.

Scurvy.—Cases are met with amongst the poorer classes, especially in years of scarcity.

Delhi Sore and Sloughing Ulcers.

Skin Diseases.—Ringworm of the Body, Scabies, Herpes, Psoriasis, Urticaria, Favus and Tinea Tonsurans are all common.

Less commonly met with are :—

Enteric Fever.—Called by the natives motigera or nikala.

Tuberculosis.—Affections of lungs, bones and joints, etc.

Mycetoma.—Occasional cases are seen.

Cerebro-spinal fever.—In 1902 three cases of this disease were noticed, all of whom recovered.

No cases of malignant disease have been treated at the Dispensary in the last ten years. No cases of stone have come under observation in the last few years ; there is no leprosy in the Chiefship but leucoderma is fairly common.

TABLE XI.

Statement of Plague in Shahpura Chieftainship since 1903.

(c). EPIDEMICS.

Plague.—There is no record of any Epidemic of Plague in the Chiefship before the year 1904 : in that year one imported case was reported ; the patient came from Bhilwara and was the cause of the severe outbreak of 1904-05, in which 1,607 cases, occurred with 1,115 deaths. Every effort was made during this epidemic to lessen the force and limit the spread of the disease ; 1,313 persons were inoculated with Haffkeine's Plague prophylactic ; out of this number 26 were attacked and 12 died. Evacuation, Segregation, and disinfection, were adopted under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon : the thoroughness with which these measures were carried out, was due to the great interest which the Rajadhiraja Sahib took in the matter and to the energy of the Kamdar Sahib.

Small-pox.—Every year Small-pox of a more or less mild type visits the Chiefship, but although it never assumes a widespread epidemic form, it yearly claims its list of victims. In 1905, 67 deaths were reported from this disease alone, while in the two following years the figures were 60 and 72 giving an average yearly mortality of 1·47 per 1,000.

Vaccination has unfortunately been unpopular in this district, but it is progressing ; the Vaccination statistics can be seen by a reference to Table XIII.

Cholera.—The Statistics of the out-breaks of Cholera which have occurred in recent years may be seen from Table XII.

The great famine of 1900-01 was responsible for the cases which occurred in that year, and those of 1906 were in the village of Doulatpura, 5 miles from Shahpura town; precautionary measures were taken and the disease did not spread.

TABLE XII.

Statement of Cholera in Shahpura Chieftainship for the Year 1889 to 1907.

YEAR.	Estimated area in square miles.	Name of town or place from which reports of Cholera were received.	Estimated popu- lation of each State.	No. of Cases of Cholera reported.			No. of Deaths of Cholera reported.	Date of First Case reported.	Last Case reported.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Remarks.
				4	5	6						
1883	Shahpura . . .	51,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	"	51,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	"	51,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	"	"
1887	"	"
1888	"	"
1889	"	"
1890	"	"
1891	"	"
1892	"	"
1893	"	"
1894	"	"
1895	"	"
1896	"	"
1897	"	"
1898	"	"
1899	"	"
1900	"	"
1901	"	"
1902	"	"
1903	"	"
1904	"	"
1905	"	"
1906	"	"
1907	"	"

(d)—VACCINATION.

Vaccination is under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Haraoti and Tonk, and is carried on by one Vaccinator under the direction of the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Raj Dispensary at Shahpura.

The work is done in the cool months from October to March, both in Shahpura town and in the neighbouring villages.

The Vaccinator tours round the villages four times a year and the Hospital Assistant makes one autumn and one spring tour to encourage parents to bring forward their children for vaccination, and to note the results of the work done by the Vaccinator.

Table XIII shows the number of vaccinations performed during the period 1883 to 1908.

TABLE XIII.

Vaccination in Shahpura Chiefship for the Years 1883-1908.

Year.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Total Number successful Cases.
1883	780	591
1884	858	616
1885	385	338
1886	666	626
1887	743	681
1888	1,015	878
1889	562	507
1890	674	605
1891	669	555
1892	1,095	863
1893	987	792
1894	933	543
1895	1,433	1,166
1896	1,376	1,103
1897	1,093	888
1898	1,153	950
1899	467	335
1900-01	456	352
1901-02	12	11
1902-03	825	814
1903-04	639	663
1904-05	910	894
1905-06	812	790
1906-07	790	771
1907-08	1,125	591
Total ...	20,458	16,893

XL.—FAMINES.

Previous to the great famine of 1899-1900, there is, but little on record concerning the famines of this district.

It would appear that scarcity and distress were felt in the years 1812, 1833, 1848, 1860, 1869-70, 1877-78, 1891-92 and 1895-96.

During the famine of 1869-70, 2,000 persons are said to have emigrated, and 9,000 to have died; 68 per cent. of the cattle perished.

The famine of 1899-1900, was due to the rainfall being scanty and irregular, and to its early cessation. The *Kharif* crop was very poor and the *Rabi* was an absolute failure. Relief works were opened in October 1899 and were not closed till the middle of the following August, after the setting in of the monsoon proper. The relief works consisted of grass cutting, and the construction of the Railway earth-work and of two large tanks at Dhanope and Liswaria. The total amount spent on relief works, amounted to Rs. 64,574, (British coin;) Poor houses were also instituted at a cost to the Chiefship of Rs. 12,306; that these relief works were successful may be seen from the fact that only 235 persons succumbed during this famine to insufficiency of food.

The Treasury of the Chiefship suffered severe loss, owing to the necessary suspension of five-twelfths of the revenue.

Takavi loans were issued to help the cultivators to maintain themselves and dig new wells, etc., and after the fall of the rains, sums of money were also distributed from the Charitable Relief Fund to enable them to renew their stock and cattle.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder no attempt was made to save the cattle, the greater number of which died of starvation; a few only which were provided with the leaves of trees survived.

TABLE XIV.

List showing the names of Political Officers who have been in charge of the Haraoti and Tunk Agency from 1860 to 1910.

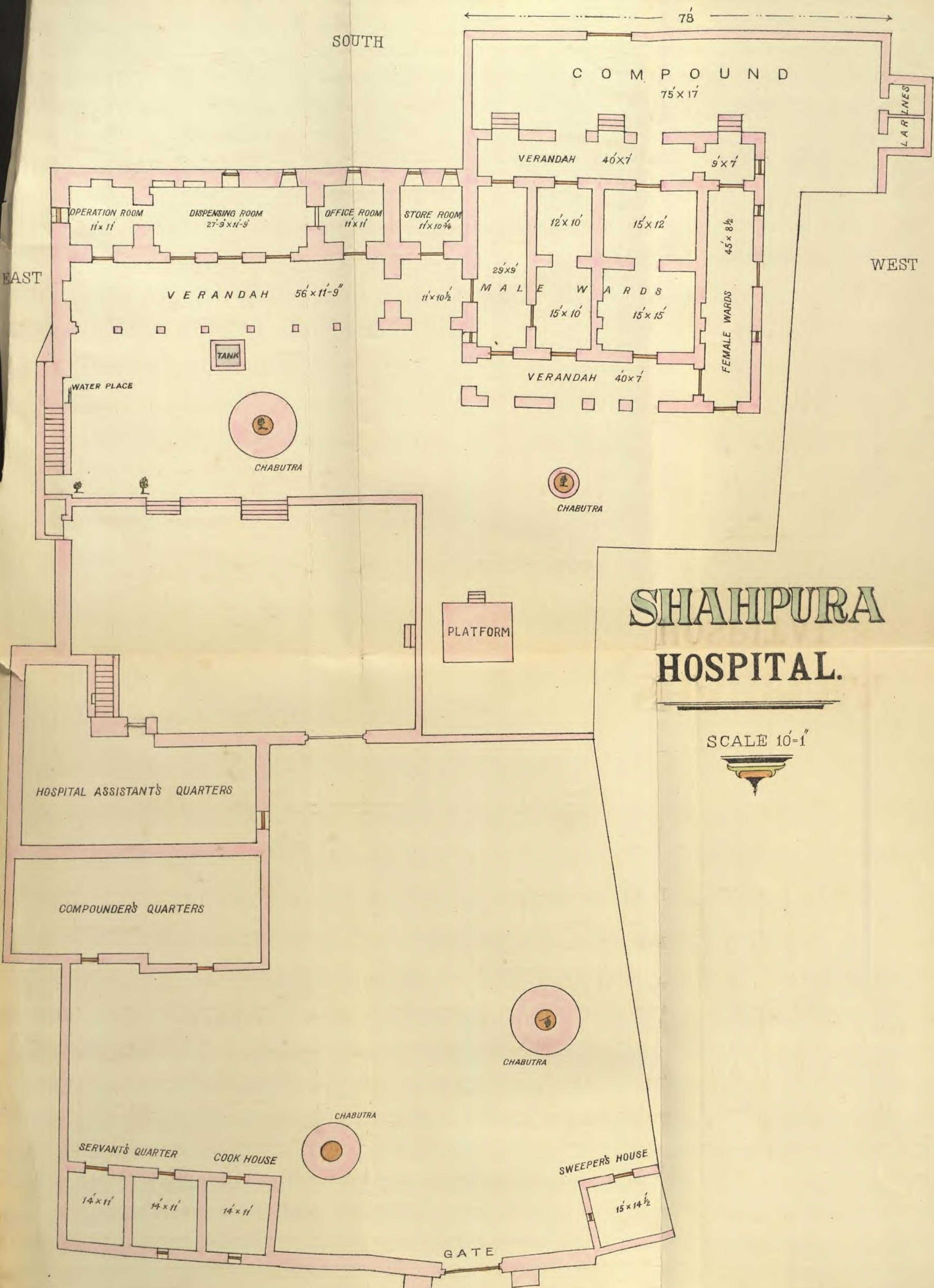
Names.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	
	From	To
Captain H. Beynon ...	... 2nd January 1860 ...	18th March 1864.
" H. Phillpotts ...	... 19th March 1864 ...	1st June 1865.
" N. Bruce ...	... 6th June 1865 ...	7th June 1869.
" W. J. W. Muir ...	... 8th June 1869 ...	14th July 1872.
" W. Robert ...	... 15th July 1872 ...	14th October 1872.
" W. J. W. Muir ...	... 15th October 1872...	2nd February 1873.
Colonel M. C. Donald	... 3rd February 1873...	19th March 1873.
Captain J. Berkeley ...	... 20th March 1873 ...	17th October 1874.
" H. Clay ...	... 18th October 1874 ...	25th March 1875.

Names.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	
	From.	To
Colonel J. Wright	26th March 1875 ...	6th April 1875.
Major H. Clay	8th April 1875 ...	14th April 1875.
Captain W. J. W. Muir	15th April 1875 ...	16th August 1876.
Major H. Clay	17th August 1876 ...	18th November 1876.
Lt.-Col. J. Berkeley	19th November 1876	27th December 1878.
Major P. W. Powlett	28th December 1878	6th February 1879.
" C. Bayley	7th February 1879 ...	29th March 1880.
" W. J. W. Muir	30th March 1880 ...	31st March 1886.
" J. Biddulph	1st April 1886 ...	19th March 1889.
" A. P. Thornton	20th March 1889 ...	21st November 1891.
Captain J. A. Bell	22nd November 1891	3rd December 1891.
" J. Ramsay	4th December 1891	30th April 1892.
Major I. Pears	1st May 1892 ...	4th November 1892.
" A. P. Thornton	5th November 1892	18th March 1895
Captain A. F. Pinhey	19th March 1895 ...	30th April 1895.
" J. A. Bell	1st May 1895 ...	10th July 1895.
Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley	11th July 1895 ...	1st November 1895.
Captain J. A. Bell	2nd November 1895	5th December 1895.
Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S.	6th December 1895	19th April 1898.
Captain J. Manner-Smith V.E., C.I.E.,	20th April 1898 ...	6th September 1898.
" F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E....	7th September 1898	17th May 1899.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Penrose	18th May 1899 ...	9th July 1899.
Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E.	10th July 1899 ...	7th November 1900.
" K. D. Erskine, I.A....	8th November 1900	6th April 1901.
Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, I.A. ...	7th April 1901 ...	14th November 1901.
" F. E. Edwards, Esqr., I.C.S.	15th November 1901	27th May 1902.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Penrose	28th May 1902 ...	6th July 1902.
" I. C. Edwards, Esqr., I.C.S.	7th July 1902 ...	15th July 1902.
" E. R. Penrose	16th July 1902 ...	26th October 1902.
Major C. H. Pritchard, I.A. ...	27th October 1902 ...	2nd December 1903.
" A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E.	3rd December 1903	16th December 1903.
" C. Archer, I.A.	17th December 1903	7th January 1904.
" W. M. Cabit, I.A.	8th January 1904 ...	19th January 1904.

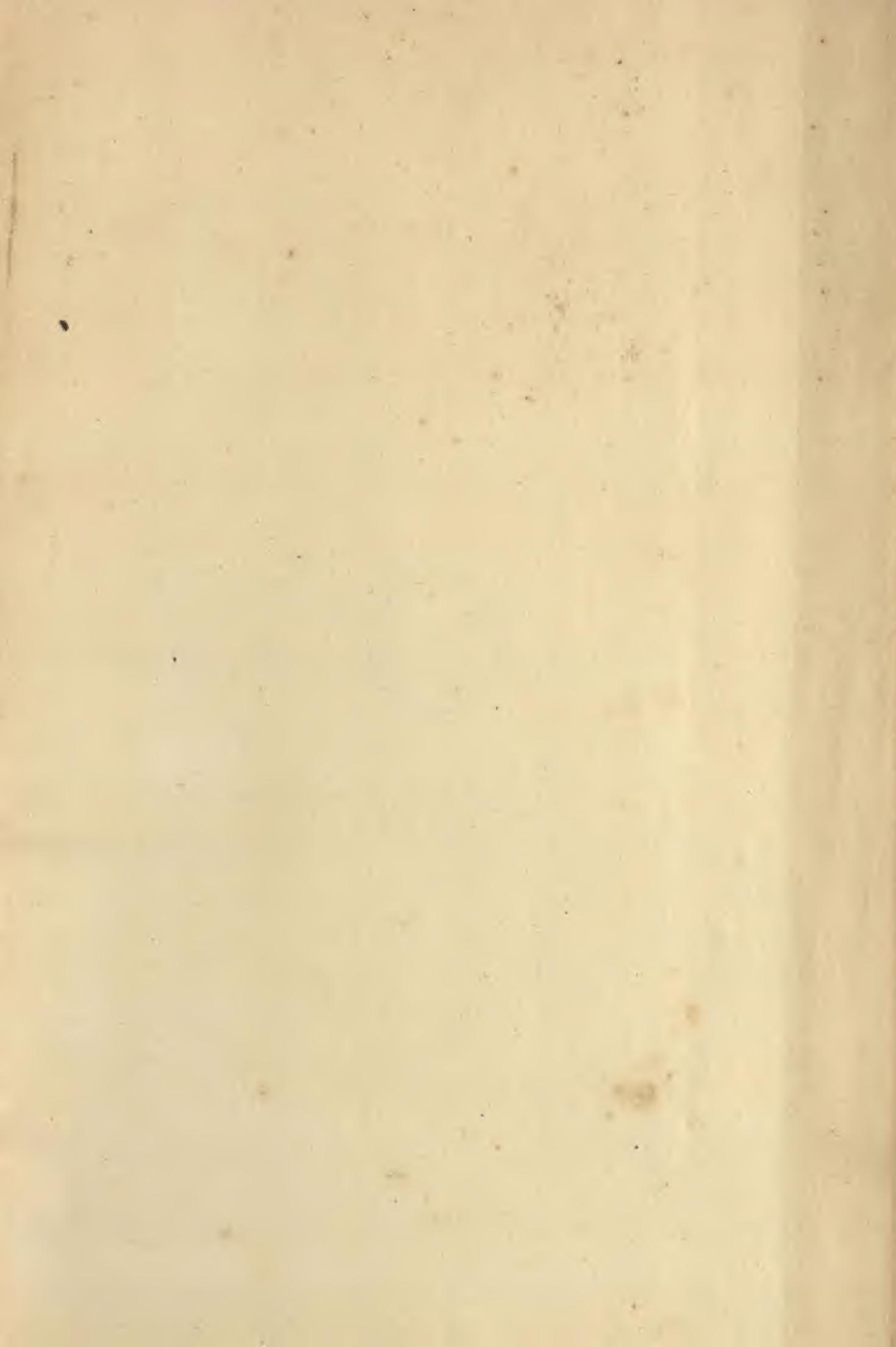
Names.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	
	From	To
Major W. Scott Moncrieff ...	20th January 1904 ...	31st Janury 1904.
" C. H. Pritchard ...	1st February 1904 ...	16th March 1905.
Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A. ...	17th March 1905 ...	7th November 1905.
Major R. B. Berkeley, I.A. ...	8th November 1905	9th September 1907.
Captain C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S. ...	10th September 1907	9th October 1907.
Major R. B. Berkeley, I.A. ...	10th October 1907	30th March 1908.
Captain A. B. Drummond, I.A. (Now Major	31st March 1908 ...	Up to date.



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